

June 19, 1967

Captain W.F. Dyson,  
Administrative Services Bureau,  
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE(1)  
SERGIO ARCACHA  
W/M

Sir:

The following report regarding SUBJECT is submitted for your information.

Attached hereto is a copy of the Bill of Particulars in regard to the extradition of SUBJECT to New Orleans as presented to the Honorable John L. Hill, Secretary of State of Texas on May 22, 1967.

This Bill of Particulars were drawn up by the attorney's for SUBJECT, Mr. Emmett Colvin, Jr. and Mr. Frank P. Hernandez.

Included in this Bill of Particulars is a notarized statement made by SUBJECT; published reports questioning the assassination conspiracy investigation of Jim Garrison; results of polygraph tests given ALVIN R. BEAUBOUF regarding a bribery attempt and threats to do bodily harm to obtain his testimony in behalf of the Garrison conspiracy investigation and the results of a polygraph test given SUBJECT in regard to this same manner.

Respectfully submitted,

*D.K. Rodgers*  
D.K. Rodgers, Detective,  
Criminal Intelligence Section

6-20-675

*Int. 2965-106*

EMMETT COLVIN, JR.

*Attorney at Law*

818 TEXAS BANK BUILDING  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202  
AREA CODE 214 RI 8-7078

May 22, 1967

Honorable John L. Hill, Secretary of State  
Office of the Secretary of State of Texas  
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: Bill of Particulars in re Sergio Arcacha Smith

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of Sergio Arcacha Smith, whose undersigned attorneys having heretofore filed his protest to extradition to the State of Louisiana on April 17, 1967, submit herein his Bill of Particulars more particularly reflecting the nature of his protests.

This protest is made for the purpose of securing, and in the interest of, justice and not for delay.

1. Your Protestant would show the requisition from the State of Louisiana inlited from the office of the District Attorney, Jim Garrison, of the Parish of Orleans, and that the same is an instrument of oppression representing a part of an almost unbelievable plot on the part of Garrison to humiliate, harass, and destroy your Protestant, among other unfortunate persons, for his own political gain. The pattern of his facetious, malicious, and unwholesome conduct is reviewed at length in a featured article by Mr. Hugh Aynesworth in Newsweek, May 15, 1967, incorporated herein as Exhibit A. See also, "Rush To Judgment In New Orleans" in the Saturday Evening Post. Despite the libelous nature of such article as appearing in Newsweek, if untrue, Garrison, unwilling to expose himself to a lawsuit in which he would be forced to disprove such a story, merely commented:

"Who owns Newsweek? The Washington Post. What is the Washington Post? One of the main mouthpieces of high office in Washington. It is an administration paper."

We submit that no one - - not even the President of the United States - - is safe from the malicious accusations of Garrison so long as Garrison does not have to take the witness stand and expose himself in an arena of truth

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before decent citizens. Unfortunately, the Governor of Louisiana has no control of the affairs of his State and has announced publicly that he will not challenge Garrison because of Garrison's enemies are politically dead after becoming his enemies.

2. With this background, we approach the Affidavit which is the foundation of the Information and the Louisiana Governor's Warrant of Extradition. Again, we note that Garrison does not expose himself but has had a young assistant, James L. Alcock, frame the basis of this proceeding by executing the only Affidavit in support of the Information which reflects the commission of a crime in Louisiana. As mirrored by Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory (see, Exhibit B, Affidavit of Frank P. Hernandez, with attachments), it appears that Alcock was not an attorney in 1961 at the time of the occurrences alleged, that he had no knowledge of the facts alleged, and had no connection with the Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans. This is further corroborated by the conversation between Mr. Burton Klein, attorney of New Orleans, and the attorneys herein representing Mr. Smith, a tape recording of which will be offered in evidence. It is submitted that Alcock has no personal knowledge of the facts he has alleged in the Affidavit. Further, we note that he takes particular care to avoid stating the allegations are made on any personal knowledge on his part. Indeed, it appears, according to the Affidavit, that only Garrison and his investigator, Gurvich, had any knowledge pertaining to the subject; such knowledge being based upon an interview with one Novel. Again, Garrison is cautious enough not to personally make any such allegations under oath himself. The Affidavit upon which this request for extradition is based is, in fact, an instrument amounting to nothing more than an unfounded claim pertaining to a discussion between third parties not under oath. It is suggested that the instrument was purposely so designed and drafted to avoid legal responsibility for its birth. Despite the illegitimacy of its birth, it remains the sole foundation of the Information executed by the Affiant, Alcock.

3. In support of this Bill of Particulars, we submit the Affidavit, with attachments, of Mr. Smith (Exhibit C). As is reflected by the Affidavit of Smith, he has made every effort to cooperate with the personnel of Garrison's office, subject to the reasonable qualifications reflected in his Affidavit. Falling in his attempt to induce Smith into the State of Louisiana, Garrison and his staff proceeded on extradition. It is noted that, at any time, Garrison could have obtained the person of Mr. Smith as a witness under the "Uniform Act of Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without the State in Criminal Proceedings", Article 24.28, V.A.C.C.P. (the Uniform Act having been adopted in Louisiana in 1936, LSA-RS015:152.1 - - 15:152.5). It is obvious,

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however, that such Act would not suit the purposes of Mr. Garrison, since under such Act the witness would be immune from the filing of criminal charges by Garrison in an effort to coerce the witness to testify favorably. Further, in order to comply with the Act, it would have been necessary for Garrison to obtain the certification of a Louisiana Judge as to the materiality of Smith as a witness, the number of days required for his appearance before the Grand Jury, inter alia. In other words, the freedom to exercise coercion bribery, and physical force is not encompassed in the Act and, thus, not compatible with Garrison's method of oppression. Having been unable to induce Smith into his lair in Louisiana, and refusing to proceed normally under the aforesaid Act to obtain witnesses, Garrison in this proceeding seized upon a charge of conspiracy entered into in the Parish of Orleans in Louisiana although the burglary, if any, was committed in Houma, Louisiana, Jefferson Parish. This is particularly significant in that by such criminal charge Garrison could fix venue in his jurisdiction.

4. While, as indicated above, this extradition represents merely a device to acquire the person of Smith in connection with an investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the polygraph of Smith (Exhibit E) reflects no guilt or knowledge as to such event on the part of Smith. Further, a polygraph taken of Beaubeouf (Exhibit D) indicates the types of pressures to which Smith would be subjected to should the Governor of Texas grant this extradition.

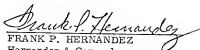
5. It is submitted that this extradition proceeding has been instigated by Jim Garrison and others for private ends and not for legitimate purposes. It is further noted that one of the agents nominated to receive Smith is one William Gurvich, who is not an agent or employee of the State of Louisiana in any respect, and is, in fact, employed by unknown private individuals persuing a private investigation with private funds of the assassination of the former President of the United States.

In light of the above, it is strongly urged that extradition should be denied in that a granting thereof would endanger the life of Smith, now a resident of the State of Texas, and that the Governor of Louisiana's attention should be directed to the availability to the use of the "Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without the State in Criminal Proceedings", under which Smith may be more properly and legitimately questioned in connection with any matter pertaining to the investigation of the assassination, should a Louisiana Judge determine the materiality of his testimony, if it is material.

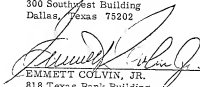
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Respectfully submitted,

  
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cc: Hon. Tom Blackwell  
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Hon. Gilbert Pena  
Assistant Attorney General  
Supreme Court Building  
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Hon. James L. Alcock  
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*Int. 2965-*

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

recommends rehabilitation and the Secretary of the Army accepts its finding, the American Legion plans to have the body taken to Montana and reburied with all military honors in the national cemetery at the site of Custer's Last Stand. There, at long last, Maj. Marcus Reno would join forces with the fabled men of the old Seventh Cavalry.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE:

## Northern Hospitality

Sojourner George C. Wallace flew north once again last week, this time to New England, and after bouncing off his chartered Conquest at Concord, N.H., the Presidential hopeful said he was still undecided whether to try his ear to the state's primary. For the moment, the assistant governor of Alabama insisted he had brought his campaign team to New Hampshire mainly "to put our ear to the ground." As it turned out, the little ex-governor got an earful.

Screaming, hissing, stomping and cursing hecklers at Dartmouth College stirred up one of the noisiest protests that Wallace has yet encountered on his northern forays—more bitter by far than the demonstration he met a week earlier in Syracuse (Newsweek, May 3), and more unruly, said Dartmouth observers, than any disorder on that usually staid campus in the last generation.

Virtual pandemonium broke out in Dartmouth College auditorium as soon as Wallace—the invited guest of The Daily Dartmouth editor—took his place behind the podium. Sarcastic banners waved wildly ("George, can you walk on water too?"), and students—led by members of the Afro-American Society—went up an incessant chanting chant: "Wallace is a racist . . . Wallace is a racist." Wallace tried to speak during the lulls. But nearly everything he said drew gales.

**Hustled Off.** The demonstration reached a near-riotous peak when roughly a score of sign-bearing protesters marched meekly down the aisle toward the stage, hurled by a voice yelling from the balcony: "They're coming to lynch you, Wallace!" The group was intercepted by university cops while Wallace was hustled off the stage by his own bodyguards.

Later, outside, hundreds of students surrounded Wallace's car, rocked it and dented the roof. With Wallace trapped inside, it took the police half an hour to clear a path by the automobile's through a milling throng of 2,000.

Dartmouth officials could scarcely have been more embarrassed. Dean Thaddeus Seymour immediately wired apologies. Wallace himself wrote off the Dartmouth experience with a wry remark: "Academic freedom like that," he said, "can get you killed."



District Attorney Garrison: Who were the real plotters in New Orleans?

## THE JFK 'CONSPIRACY'

What lies behind New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's increasingly notorious investigation of a "plot" to kill John F. Kennedy? To find out, Newsweek sent a veteran reporter, who covered the assassination and its aftermath, to New Orleans for five weeks. His account follows.

by Hugh Aynesworth

Jim Garrison is right. There has been a conspiracy in New Orleans—but it is a plot of Garrison's own making. It is a scheme to concoct a fantastic "solution" to the death of John F. Kennedy, and to make it stick. In this cause, the district attorney and his staff have been indirect parties to the death of one man and have humiliated, harassed and financially gutted several others.

Indeed, Garrison's tactics have been even more questionable than his case. I have evidence that one of the shipping D.A.'s investigators offered an unwilling "witness" \$5,000 and a job with an airline—if only he would "fit in the facts" of an alleged meeting to plot the death of the President. I also know that when the D.A.'s office learned that this earlier bribery attempt had been tape-recorded, two of Garrison's men returned to the "witness" and, he says, threatened him with physical harm.

Another man who spent many hours with District Attorney Garrison in a vain attempt to dissuade him from his loose-shotted conspiracy theory has twice been threatened—once by one of the D.A.'s own "witnesses," the second time by Garrison himself. Other—Garrison allies, convicts, drug addicts, loan sharks—

have been hounded in more subtle ways. For most of Garrison's victims are extremely vulnerable men. Some are already paying for their vulnerability. Chief among them is Clay L. Shaw, the New Orleans businessman-socialite, who now faces trial on a charge of conspiring to kill the President.

How did it all begin?

Garrison first became earnestly interested in the Kennedy assassination when he and Louisiana Sen. Russell Long rode side by side on an airplane bound for New York. Long said he had never actually believed the Warren commission report, that he still had doubts. Garrison later told me that he immediately decided that if such an important man thought there was something odd about the case, it was time to start digging.

**Cleanup.** Garrison is known in New Orleans as a smart operator, a bit orthodox, but nobody's fool. He made his name by cleaning up his old haunt—the French Quarter—and putting a temporary halt to B-girl practices and lewd dancing in its gaudy strip joints. Later, he assuaged the whole city by accusing eight criminal judges of taking too many days off and of winking at Mafia activity. But although the judges sued him for libel, Garrison's right to criticize the judiciary was finally upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. Thus, when he first announced his "conspiracy" case, most New Orleanians believed that "Big Jim must have something."

What Garrison had to start with was a colorfully pathetic "witness" named David Ferrie. A methane airline pilot, Ferrie had been questioned shortly after the

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assassination on the basis of a tip that he was Oswald's "getaway pilot." But the tipster was an alcoholic who later admitted that he had made up the story.

Despite his clean bill of health from the FBI and Secret Service, Ferrie became the center of Garrison's investigation. He was questioned for hours, "tailed" and subjected to polygraph tests. His acquaintances were quizzed. By February, word had leaked out of Garrison's office that Ferrie was soon to be arrested and charged with the conspiracy of conspiracies. Through it all Ferrie called the D.A.'s investigation a "farce" and told friends he would see Garrison if he were arrested. But as the weeks wore on, Ferrie, not a strong or stable man under the best of circumstances, began to show the strain. Then, suddenly on Feb. 22, he died—of a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

**Suicide:** Garrison crowed that Ferrie's death was "an apparent suicide" and he warned that same week: "We know who the rest of them are. The only way they are going to get away from us is to kill themselves." A week after Ferrie's death, Garrison carefully admitted to me in his home, "Yeah, we helped kill the son of a bitch."

Shortly after Ferrie's fortuitous death, Garrison proclaimed that he had "solved" the President's assassination; that he knew the individuals involved, the cities and other details of the "plot." Arrests would be forthcoming, and convictions too. "Don't let against us," the dextrous attorney warned.

Two days later, a crucial "witness" miraculously appeared. Percy Raymond Russo, a 25-year-old insurance salesman from nearby Baton Rouge, claimed that he had known David Ferrie well and that Ferrie had once said President Kennedy should have been killed for his bungling of the Bay of Pigs disaster. Garrison assigned former bowler Andrew J. Schimmba, 31, one year out of law school, to interview Russo. After his first conversation with Russo, Schimmba filed a 3,500-word memo in which he failed to mention anything about an assassination plot.

**Ideal Witness:** But later, after being given "hush seven" (sodium pentothal) and being prompted, Russo testified at length in a pretrial hearing about a key "conspiracy" meeting held in Ferrie's apartment which also supposedly involved Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo seemed to be the ideal witness. He was cool, calm—almost as if he was hypnotized, said one attorney. Lo and behold, the defense later discovered that Russo had been hypnotized—just hours before he testified. Russo told the court he had stood around in the apartment and listened while Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw hatched their "plot." He could recall phrases like "availability

of exits," "diversionary tactics," and "triangulation of cross fire." Russo offered a variety of unconvincing reasons why he had never mentioned the meeting to anyone before.

Garrison produced another unusual "witness" at the hearing, a 27-year-old Negro drug addict, Vernon Bundy said that while sitting on the Idiotest one morning waiting for "pup" a cup of heroin he looked up and saw Oswald being handed a wad of money by Shaw. Bundy admitted he had a four-cup-a-day habit at that time and had been on drugs since the age of 13. One defense attorney asked Bundy how he could support such a demanding heroin habit when the cost would be nearly twice his salary



Shaw: A price for vulnerability

each week. "I steal sometimes," Bundy replied.

After the three judges on the hearing panel agreed that the Russo and Bundy testimony was enough "evidence" to bind Shaw over for trial, one judge told a friend at the retrial that although Garrison really didn't have enough to bind the defendant over, he and his fellow judges had been fascinated by how well Russo stuck to his story for two days. Many hypnotists probably were not so impressed.

Garrison did not agree with Russo and Bundy. His men tried to get another "witness" to shore up his conspiracy charges. In fact, they tried about \$3,000 worth.

Less than a week before Shaw's pretrial hearing, two convictions from Garrison's office capped an unemployed young man named Adam Beaubouef at his New Orleans home. They told the 21-year-old they had "evidence" and

could help Beaubouef get a job with an airline if only he would help them substantiate the alleged plot. Beaubouef told them he couldn't do anything without talking to his attorney. They made a date for 2:30 the next afternoon at the lawyer's office.

**"Just Like That":** One of the two investigators, Lynn Loisel, a New Orleans policeman assigned to Garrison's office, showed up. What had Loisel told Beaubouef the night before, the attorney asked? "I told him we had liberal expense money," Loisel replied. "And I said the boss is in a position to put him in a job, also that he would make a hero out of him, instead of a villain, you understand... I mean we can change the story around, you know, to positively, beyond a shadow of a doubt... You know, eliminate him, you know, into any kind of a conspiracy or what have you." The attorney wanted to know more about the offer of money. Loisel answered: "I would venture to say... Well, I'm, you know... fairly certain we could put \$3,000 on him." He snapped his fingers. "Just like that, you know."

Loisel was asked about the promise of a job. "I don't know," the burly cop said. "I'm sure he would have to go up through the ranks, you know. The first year or two he might stay in a room in the back with the charts or something... I don't know. Then he advances a little farther. Then he's a co-pilot... Then he's a pilot." Beaubouef's lawyer asked if this was Garrison's idea, if "the boss" meant Jim Garrison? Loisel replied that it did.

Then Loisel laid out the "conspiracy plot" to which Beaubouef presumably would testify. He discussed "cross fire" and escape routes. As Loisel "outlined" it, Ferrie and Shaw had been arguing in the apartment—or maybe it had been Oswald and Shaw—the investigator couldn't quite recall for sure. Loisel added: "Clay Shaw wanted some of his methods used, on his thoughts, you know, used. But anyway, that's what we have in mind—along that line."

**Suggestion:** "Was Al at the meeting?" the attorney asked. Loisel said, "No, Al wasn't at the meeting." But Loisel suggested that Dave Ferrie had told Beaubouef all about it. The attorney then asked how they would explain Beaubouef's failure to come forward prior to this. "I'll tell you how we go about that problem," said Loisel. "Well, Dave Ferrie, bless his soul, is gone. Al was scared of Dave. Al has a family, you know. When Al first met Dave, he was a single man. Al has a family now. Al was threatened by Dave, you know, to sever divorce this. Al or his family would be taken care of. You understand. Now that poor Dave is gone. Al has vulnerability come forth and told of his knowledge. I mean those 09,063 ways we can skin that cat, you know. I mean, it's something you know

## WASHINGTON

# POLITICAL HORRORS

BY KENNETH CRAWFORD

Not the least of the horrors of the Vietnam war is what it is doing to American politics. Both critics and defenders of the war are hypocritical. Both talk about negotiation knowing that there is no basis for negotiation now and probably won't be in the immediate future. This is because the U.S. and its allies are unwilling to order South Vietnam to the Communists and the Communists are unwilling to settle for less.

What the highest flying doves really want is withdrawal, regardless of consequences, but they don't dare say so. What the more ferocious hawks want is true victory, regardless of the risks incurred, but few of them dare say so either. The result is debate conducted in a kind of double-talk.

The doves pretend that Johnson and Rusk could make an acceptable peace if they only wanted to, knowing that this isn't so. Administration officials, for their part, keep talking about their persistent efforts to negotiate, implying that they still have some hope of early success, knowing that they don't. The doves take out their frustrations on the President. The more genteel question his courage to make peace. The less genteel call him "murderer." When he rises in his own defense he is accused of suppressing free dissent.

## LOGIC A CASUALTY

Since the war is central to the politics of 1967—and threatens to remain so through 1968—serious political dialogue makes only slightly more sense than the demonstrations of student mobs. Decent regard for fact, logic and the amenities of argument are already war casualties. Examples turn up almost everywhere.

Here: An American woman writer, in an article for the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, says: "The same Americans who detect and protest the war in Vietnam are stomach pariahs of the war on poverty. A true hawk sees no need to waste money on the poor, to pamper the lazy thieving lot..." Senator Fulbright, the leading dove, is a wretched champion of the poor? The lady engages in constrictive demagoguery, like Little Orphan Annie.

Here: A book-praising novelist, appearing on a Boston TV program, deplores Sen. Robert Kennedy and all who, like Kennedy, merely advo-

cate a cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. The novelist's own solution? Withdraw into urban redoubts. This is a thoroughly discredited proposal, even though recently revived by Senator McGovern. As strategists clearly see, the redoubts would soon be invested, brought under fire by the long-range missiles the Communists now have, and the whole countryside would be left at the mercy of the Viet Cong.

Here: A distinguished commentator on foreign affairs feels that the trouble with foreign relations generally is that policies are made by politicians. They should be made, instead, by "wise and disinterested" citizens of the world. *Common-sense?* Foreign policy associations? Foreign affairs are too arcane to be devised as well as executed by elected officials?

## ZHUKOV'S THREAT

Here: A respected columnist reports that a penniless Russian, apparently Yuri Zhukov, the political commentator for Pravda, rewarded on a recent U.S. visit that the Russians would arrange for peace negotiations if the bombing of North Vietnam were stopped. In Washington, Zhukov made no such promise. Indeed, he was so threatening in his talk about Vietnam that he came close to restoring the kind of chill in Soviet-U.S. relations that followed the 1951 Kennedy-Khrushchev talks in Vienna.

Here: The staff of the Senate GOP Policy Committee manages to publish a "working paper" questioning whether the U.S. has a valid self-interest in Vietnam, thus arrogating the considered party position of bipartisan responsibility in support of the President's war policies, the position long established to be profitable in 1955. If the war by that time were won, the GOP could share the credit. If the war were stalemated, the party could say: "They have failed through no fault of ours, now let us try."

Here: Senator Adlai, the venerable Democrat, says the Johnson Administration can't "see the interest of the nation except in terms of its own survival" and so can never make peace in Vietnam. This is to cheapen an assumption that it can be made about almost anyone, including Adlai, who doubtless wants to be re-elected.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

... That's his patriotic duty... He's placing his family, you know, at the mercy of the D.A.'s office because he must clear his conscience... and as an outstanding citizen."

"Check Back!" Benshoef told Loisel that he really knew nothing about any plot concerning Ferrie or the assassination. But he offered to take the "truth serum," hypnosis, polygraph tests, anything. He had one question: Would they still give him the job if he turned out to be of no help to them? Loisel said: "I'll have to check back with the boss."

When the D.A.'s men learned that the meeting in the attorney's office had been recorded on tape, Loisel and a colleague returned to threaten Benshoef. He was told if he got in the way he would be shot. Then they hauled him down to the courthouse and made him sign a statement that said, in effect, that he didn't consider the offer of \$3,600 and a job as a bribe. They told him bluntly that they had "enough on him" to ruin him. Today, with a wife, an 11-month-old son and a job, Benshoef is as worried about the existence of some pictures the D.A. holds over his head as he is about physical harm.

So it goes in New Orleans, where several sit on the hot seat while Garrison thrashes around for "evidence" to implicate them and keep himself in the headlines. In the latest while last week the district attorney brought into his investigation two men named Oswald (Julius J. and William S.) whose only connection with the assassination seemed to be that they worked at a New Orleans coffee company that once employed Lee Harvey Oswald.

**Composite Conspirator:** In the beginning, Garrison theorized that Lee Harvey was an anti-Castro agent whose original mission was to kill the Cuban dictator. When Oswald could not get to Cuba, the D.A. charged, the plot "turned around" and the plotters (angered over the Bay of Pigs fiasco) set up Oswald in the Kennedy killing. But Garrison's theory has undergone so many permutations that his composite conspirator now would probably be equal parts Oswald, homosexual, right-wing extremist, FBI agent, Cosa Nostra hood, CIA operative and Russian double agent.

There is still some feeling in New Orleans that Big Jim must have something. But now that the facts of the real "conspiracy" are beginning to emerge there, Garrison seems to be losing his confidence. He is having trouble sleeping, and he says that a hired "torpedo" from Havana is watching him.

The real question in New Orleans is no longer whether Garrison has "solved" the assassination. The question is how long the people of the city and the nation's press will allow this travesty of justice to continue.



AFFIDAVIT

THE STATE OF TEXAS |  
COUNTY OF DALLAS |

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, on this day personally appeared FRANK P. HERNANDEZ, being of sound mind and body and over the age of twenty-one (21), who, after first being by me duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

"On May 20, 1967, I went to the library located at the School of Law at Southern Methodist University and copied the attached Exhibits, Exhibit A and Exhibit B, on a Xerox machine located within the library.

"My search for the name of one James L. Alcock, an Assistant District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans in the State of Louisiana resulted in the finding of said name on Page 153, Volume II, of the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, Martindale-Hubbell, Inc., Summit, New Jersey, Ninety-Eighth Annual Edition, 1966, which indicated the following:

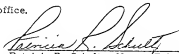
'Alcock, James L. '33 '63  
C&L. 425 B. B. A., LL. B. Asst. Dist. Atty. '

"The abbreviations '33 '63, as indicated by said publication, indicate the year of birth and the year admitted to the Bar, and that by this information it is determined that James L. Alcock was born in the year of 1933, and admitted to practice before the Bar of the State of Louisiana in the year of 1963.

"The abbreviations C&L. 425, as indicated by said publication, indicate the college and law school attended by James L. Alcock, and that by this information it is determined that James L. Alcock attended Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana and received a B. B. A. degree, and received an LL. B. degree from Loyola University also. "

  
FRANK P. HERNANDEZ, Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, by the said FRANK P.  
HERNANDEZ on this 20th day of May, 1967, at Dallas, Texas, to certify  
which witness my hand and seal of office.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia R. Schultz, Notary Public  
In and For Dallas County, Texas

My Commission Expires:

June 1, 1967.



LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY

EXHIBIT B

Martindale-Hubbell  
Law Directory  
in  
Four Volumes

Ninety-eighth Annual Edition

1966

*Volume II*

Lawyers  
Kansas—North Carolina

Complete Legal Directory Service

MARTINDALE-HUBBELL, Inc.  
Summit, New Jersey

Int. 2965-

EXHIBIT C

AFFIDAVIT

THE STATE OF TEXAS |

COUNTY OF DALLAS |

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, on this day personally appeared SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, being of sound mind and body and over the age of twenty-one (21), who, after first being by me duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

"During the weekend of February 4, 1967, I was informed that some men from New Orleans wanted to talk with me. I did not know what they wanted to talk to me about, but my wife informed me that a friend called and informed her that two men from the District Attorney's office in New Orleans wanted to talk to me. I was not home at the time, but was due to arrive shortly. The investigators informed our friends that they were on the way over to my house.

"Upon my arrival, in the afternoon, my wife informed me that she had seen the men in front of the house. I saw two men in a red car in front of my house as I looked through the picture window in the living room of my house. I walked outside and waited for the men to approach. However, instead of stopping, the men nodded at me and then sped away in the car.

"I did not hear from these two men, or anyone else from the District Attorney's office of New Orleans until about February 20, 1967. I later learned, after the weekend incident of February 4, 1967, that the two men had been making inquiries about me and my family. I could not understand this action.

"On or about February 20, 1967, I received a telephone call, at my home, from one James L. Alcock, who informed me that he was from the District Attorney's office in New Orleans. He further informed me that the purpose of the call was to request that I

go to New Orleans and to be questioned by Mr. Jim Garrison, District Attorney for New Orleans. I informed him that I was working, that my wife was in the hospital and that I could not go to New Orleans at this time. I further informed him that as a result of the strange activities of the weekend of February 4, 1967, I had informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F. B. I.) officers and the Dallas Police Department officers of everything that had transpired. Mr. Alcock appeared to sound alarmed and told me that it was not necessary for me to contact the F. B. I. At the conclusion of our conversation he asked me not to tell the F. B. I. too much.

"On February 24, 1967, I received another telephone call from the same James L. Alcock who once again requested that I travel to New Orleans to answer questions. He indicated to me that if I did not cooperate that a "bad press" was going to result concerning me. I once again informed him that I was unable to go to New Orleans, but that I was willing to talk with him in Dallas, Texas. I asked him to call on the next day, Saturday, February 25, 1967, so that we could discuss the matter further. I called the F. B. I. and the Dallas Police Department and informed them what had transpired.

"On February 25, 1967, James L. Alcock called at about 5:30 o'clock p. m. and spoke with my wife and informed her that he was in Dallas and would like to speak with me. As I was not at home, my wife informed them that I was not at home, but would return shortly. She told them I would probably be home in half an hour. Mr. Alcock indicated that he would call at a later time. Mr. Alcock called again at approximately 6:30 o'clock p. m., but I was still not at home.

"Upon my arrival at home, and being informed by my wife of the pending telephone call, I called the Dallas Police Department, who, a short time later sent two officers to my home. Mr. James L. Alcock called again at approximately 9:15 o'clock p. m., and one of the police officers answered the telephone. He informed Mr. Alcock who he was and requested of Mr. Alcock information pertaining to his questioning of me. Mr.

*Det. 2965*

Alcock, the police officers, and I agreed to meet at police headquarters in downtown Dallas.

"Upon arrival at the Dallas Police Headquarters, I was taken to a conference room. After a short time, Mr. Alcock and a Mr. William Gurvich arrived. The two men refused to ask me any questions in the presence of the police officers of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Gurvich had a tape recording machine with him which he placed on the table to record our conversation. Mr. Alcock, after talking with me, agreed to allow a friend of mine to be present while I was being questioned, but Mr. Gurvich refused to allow this. I refused to talk with the two men alone, and I informed them that I would answer any questions that they wished to ask me provided either the officers of the Dallas Police Department were present, a member of the District Attorney's staff in Dallas, Texas, or my attorney.

"On Sunday, February 26, 1967, a press release was issued wherein Mr. Alcock and Mr. Gurvich indicated that I had refused to talk to them about their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963. This news report created so much interest in me that newsmen, television men, cranks, unresponsive callers and others continuously called at my home and requested me to comment. I did not know exactly what to do.

"On Monday, February 27, 1967, at approximately 7:00 o'clock p. m., upon the advice of a friend, and with his help, I held a news conference and made the statement which is attached as Exhibit No. 1. I informed the world, through the media of the newspaper and television, that I was willing to talk with anyone from the District Attorney's office in New Orleans about the investigation of Mr. Jim Garrison, provided either the police or my attorney were present. I did not have an attorney at this time.

"On Friday, March 3, 1967, I employed Mr. Frank P. Hernandez, of the Dallas Bar, to represent me in this matter.

"On Tuesday, March 7, 1967, my attorney called Mr. Jim Garrison's office in New Orleans to inform him that he was representing me and to tell him that I would answer any questions provided he was present at the time of the questioning. Mr. Gurvich, who identified

himself as Mr. Garrison's Chief Executive Aide, indicated that Mr. Garrison was not available but that he would convey the message. Mr. Gurvich indicated that my attorney would be contacted in a short time.

"On Monday, March 13, 1967, my attorney wrote Mr. Jim Garrison and informed him that he would like to know whether or not Mr. Garrison intended to talk with me, and, if so, when it would be convenient to talk with me. This letter was sent by Mr. Hernandez, Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, and was delivered and accepted by Mr. Garrison's office by a Sgt. T. Duffy on March 15, 1967, as is indicated on page three of Exhibit No. 2. I have not had a reply to this letter, nor has my attorney received a reply to this letter.

"I have attempted to cooperate with the investigators, with Mr. Jim Garrison, and with everyone connected with the investigation of the New Orleans District Attorney. However, the representatives of the New Orleans District Attorney's office have refused to talk with, or question, me in the presence of my attorney. I do not believe this to be an unreasonable condition.


"I am still willing to cooperate with the District Attorney's office in New Orleans, provided any investigation is conducted in Dallas, Texas, and done in the presence of my attorneys.

"I am presently unemployed. I had, previous to being involved in this investigation, resigned from my job to enter into a development in Spain. However, because of the vast publicity concerning me, this project has failed to develop. I am the father of five children and they all live with me and my wife in Dallas, Texas.

"I fear going to New Orleans, not because of anything that I might be questioned about, but because of the danger I will be subjected to. I am now sufficiently aware that Mr. Garrison is a dangerous man who would stop at nothing to achieve his ends, including the possibility of turning me over to pro-Castro agents or, directly or indirectly, bringing about my death.




"No one from the District Attorney's office in New Orleans, at any time, indicated to me that I was wanted for questioning in regards to an alleged burglary of a munitions bunker located in Houma, Louisiana. I was not informed that I was being sought for any alleged conspiracy to commit simple burglary until that charge was filed by Mr. James L. Alcock, Assistant District Attorney in New Orleans on March 31, 1967."

  
SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME by the said SERGIO

ARCACHA SMITH on this 22nd day of May, 1967, to certify which witness  
my hand and seal of office.

  
Notary Public In and For Dallas County,  
Texas

My Commission Expires:

June 1, 1967.

February 27, 1967

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS:

Representative of the New Orleans District Attorney's office have contacted me both by telephone and in person in Dallas in recent days.

At all times I agreed that I would talk with them about the district attorney's current investigation of events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963.

However, since I am a resident of Dallas, I insisted that a representative of the Dallas police department or an attorney be present during any such interview.

The two representatives refused to talk in the presence of Dallas police at the Dallas city hall last Saturday night.

I have been requested to return to New Orleans for "questioning." I have refused, simply because I have a job and a family here to consider.

At no time have I refused to be interviewed by proper authorities. And, at no time in the future will I do so.

I know of nothing pertinent that I could tell the New Orleans people, but any time they wish to question me ---- under the reasonable conditions mentioned before, I am available.

---

Sergio Arcacha Smith

March 13, 1967

Mr. Jim Garrison  
District Attorney  
City of New Orleans  
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: David Areacha Smith

Dear Mr. Garrison:

This is to advise and inform you that I represent Mr. David Areacha Smith and as such want to advise the interest you have in speaking with him concerning your current investigation.

Prior to my being contacted by you, I received your investigator and Assistant District Attorney, who in appearance were in Dallas and asked to speak with Mr. Areacha concerning the investigation. Mr. Areacha, Mr. Areacha, agreed to talk with your investigator, Mr. J. L. Miller, provided he be asked questions in the presence of either a representative of the City of Dallas Police Department or the District Attorney's Office or his attorney. At that time, it is my understanding, your investigators refused to talk with him under these circumstances. Subsequently, they returned to New Orleans and have not discussed the matter with him since.

On Tuesday, March 7, 1967, I had a telephone conference with your investigator and informed him that Mr. Areacha was willing to discuss this entire matter with you or your representatives here.

EXHIBIT NO. 2 - Page 1.

*Det. 2965-*

Mr. Jim Garrison  
March 13, 1967

- Page 2 -

in Dallas in my office with me present. I also expressed a sincere and deep desire that no publicity be given to this matter. Since that date I have had no less than four newsmen call attempting to confirm that you were coming to Dallas. I know that no such information was originated from my office. Undoubtedly, you realize that this investigation and the mentioning of his name in connection with the investigation has caused him considerable inconvenience and discomfort. In fact, I feel that perhaps even his entire future has been jeopardized by your actions, and perhaps even his life.

In this regard, I am writing to request that you inform me whether or not you intend to talk with Mr. Areacha and if so when it will be convenient to talk with him. Similarly, if you are not interested in talking with Mr. Areacha any further, please so indicate to me in writing. Furthermore, if you are not interested in talking with Mr. Areacha and if you are satisfied that Mr. Areacha is not connected with or beneficial to your investigation in any manner, I want you to indicate to me in writing that Mr. Areacha was not involved, either as a principal or accessory in any manner in the investigation which you are presently conducting. I am certain that you understand that in order for Mr. Areacha to continue his normal life and to be productive as usual, I want something in writing from you to indicate to interested individuals pertaining to his work that he is completely a peripheral figure in your investigation.

Your prompt reply to this request will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Frank P. Hernandez

FFH:dr

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Special Delivery - Air Mail

EXHIBIT NO. 2 - Page 2.

*Int. 2965-*

No. 677456

RECEIPT FOR CERTIFIED MAIL—30¢

SENT TO Mr. Jim Garrison, Dist. Atty.		POSTMARK OR DATE			
STREET AND NO. City of New Orleans					
P. O., STATE, AND ZIP CODE New Orleans, Louisiana					
<p>EXTRA SERVICES FOR ADDITIONAL FEES</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p>Return Receipt Shows to whom and date delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10¢ fee</p> </td> <td> <p>Shows to whom, date, and where delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 35¢ fee</p> </td> <td> <p>Deliver to Addressee Only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50¢ fee</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>Return Receipt Shows to whom and date delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10¢ fee</p>	<p>Shows to whom, date, and where delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 35¢ fee</p>	<p>Deliver to Addressee Only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50¢ fee</p>
<p>Return Receipt Shows to whom and date delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10¢ fee</p>	<p>Shows to whom, date, and where delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 35¢ fee</p>	<p>Deliver to Addressee Only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50¢ fee</p>			
<p>PS Form 3825 NO POSTAGE COVERAGE PROVIDED— (See other side) Mar. 1965 NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL</p>					

<p>INSTRUCTIONS TO DELIVERING EMPLOYEE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deliver to addressee when required <input type="checkbox"/> Deliver to ship, when, and where required <input type="checkbox"/> Deliver ONLY to addressee</p> <p>(Additional charges required for these services)</p>		
<p>RECEIPT</p> <p>Received the manifested article described below.</p>		
<p>REGISTERED NO.</p> <p>CLAIMED NO.</p> <p>INSURED NO.</p>	<p>SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S AGENT, IF ANY</p>	
<p>DATE DELIVERED</p> <p>3-15-68</p>	<p>COPIES W/CO DELIVERED (only if requested)</p>	

Oct. 2965-

EXHIBIT D

May 10, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION REPORT

SUBMITTED TO: Mr. Fred Freid  
N.B.C. White Paper  
30 Rockefeller Place  
New York, New York 10020

PERSON EXAMINED: Alvin R. BEAUBOUF  
6708 N. Villere Street  
Arabi, Louisiana

SYNOPSIS:

Mr. Beaubouf appeared voluntarily at this office at 3:00 P. M. Tuesday, May 9, 1967 to take a polygraph examination in connection with an alleged bribery attempt and threats of bodily harm. The bribery attempt and threats were allegedly made by Mr. Lynn Loisel, an investigator assigned to the office of the District Attorney's office, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Background information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. Richard Townley and Mr. Barton Klein. Mr. Klein stated he was Mr. Beaubouf's attorney.

DETAILS:

Two polygraph examinations were administered.

Mr. Beaubouf was asked the following relevant questions. His answers are shown after each question.

Det. 2965-

First Examination:

1. Did Ferrie ever tell you he was directly involved with either Shaw or Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy? Answer: No.
2. Did you ever know personally anyone named Clay Shaw, Clem Bertrand or Clay Bertrand? Answer: No.
3. Did you ever know a man named Lee Harvey Oswald or Leon Oswald personally? Answer: No.

Second Examination:

1. Did you actually believe Loisel attempted to bribe you to give him false information concerning President Kennedy's assassination? Answer: Yes.
2. Did Loisel threaten to "put a load of hot lead up your ass" if you ever accused him of attempted bribery? Answer: Yes.
3. Did Loisel threaten to circulate compromising pictures of you if you ever accused him of attempting to bribe you? Answer: Yes.

CONCLUSIONS:

Based upon the charts developed during the two polygraph examinations it is the opinion of the examiner that Mr. Deaubouef gave truthful answers to the relevant questions asked in both examinations.

SUBMITTED BY:

MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

JDO/

cc: Mr. Burton Klein, Attorney  
1143 National Bank of Commerce Bldg.  
New Orleans, Louisiana (2 copies)

Mr. Richard Tannley  
220 Royal Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana

24-2965-

SCIENTIFIC  
SECURITY  
SERVICE

John M. Spoonamore  
511 TEXAS BANK BLDG.  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

Ri 8-7680

March 8, 1967

EXHIBIT E

Mr. Frank Hernandez, Attorney  
Suite 500, Southwest Building  
701 Elm  
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

As per prior arrangement with you we administered a polygraph test to your client, Sergio Aracocha Smith, on March 6 and March 7, 1967. The test on March 6, 1967 was very brief, as we could not obtain a reading from the polygraph chart due to the fact that Smith had been taking tranquilizers. On March 7, 1967 we asked the following questions:

1. "Did you ever meet Lee Harvey Oswald?"

Ans. "No."

2. "Did you ever meet Clay Shaw?"

Ans. "Yes."

A. "Were you alone with Shaw at the time of this meeting?"

Ans. "No."

3. "Was Martin Rackaulif with you at the time?"

Ans. "Yes."

4. "Were you at any time in Clay Shaw's office?"

Ans. "No."

5. "Did this meeting take place in a Coffee shop at the International Trade Mart?"

Ans. "Yes."

6. "Did you discuss with Shaw the idea of a Crusade to free Cuba?"

Ans. "Yes."

A. "Did you discuss any other issue with Shaw?"

Ans. "No."

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Ri 8-7880

March 8, 1967

Mr. Victor Hernandez

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- Q. B. "Did he express any interest whatsoever in this Crusade?"  
Ans. "No."
7. "Did you talk to Shaw any other time?"  
Ans. "No."
8. "Did you ever meet or talk to a Clay Bertrand?"  
Ans. "No."
9. "When did you first meet David Ferrie?"  
Ans. "The summer of 1961."  
A. "Had you met Ferrie on any occasion prior to that time?"  
Ans. "No."
10. "Was the first time you met Ferrie at your office?"  
Ans. "Yes."
11. "Did he offer to help your Crusade?"  
Ans. "Yes."  
A. "Did he offer to train pilots?"  
Ans. "Yes."
12. "Did you know a man by the name of Bannister?"  
Ans. "Yes."  
A. "Did you know his first name?"  
Ans. "No."  
B. "Do you think he is an ex FBI agent?"
13. "Did you move from the city of New Orleans October 20, 1962?"  
Ans. "Yes."

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March 8, 1967

Mr. Frank Hernandez

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14. "Have you been back to New Orleans since?"

Ans. "No."

15. "Did your group (the F.R.D.) that later became the C.R.C. have secret meetings?"

Ans. "No."

16. "Did you help to get two men from New Orleans to Miami, Florida on an air plane?"

Ans. "Yes."

17. "Did you know their names?"

Ans. "No."

18. "Did you ever ride in Ferrie's air plane?"

Ans. "Yes."

A. "Was Ferrie present at the time?"

Ans. "No."

19. "Did you know Ferrie to be a homosexual?"

Ans. "No."

20. "Up to this point have you answered all of my questions truthfully?"

Ans. "Yes."

21. "Has the publicity about yourself caused you to be upset?"

Ans. "Yes, definitely."

22. "Do you have any fear of going to New Orleans?"

Ans. "Yes."

23. "Would you be willing to talk to the New Orleans investigators at your attorney's office in Dallas?"

Ans. "Yes."

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Mr. Frank Hernandez

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24. "Would you cooperate completely?"  
Ans. "Yes."
25. "Have you answered all of my questions truthfully?"  
Ans. "Yes."
26. "Did anyone ever suggest a plan to you about a Presidential assassination?"  
Ans. "No."
27. "Did you ever discuss such a plan with anyone?"  
Ans. "No."
28. "Prior to President Kennedy's assassination, did you have any information that an attempt would be made?"  
Ans. "No."
29. "Have you talked with David Ferrie on any occasion since leaving New Orleans in October, 1962?"  
Ans. "No."
30. "Did Ferrie contact you while you were employed by the Hotel America in Houston, Texas?"  
Ans. "No."
31. "Have you ever been a Communist?"  
Ans. "No."
32. "Have you ever been a homosexual?"  
Ans. "No."
33. "Did you resign from the Love to Free Cuba Club January 20, 1962?"  
Ans. "Yes."
34. "Did you resign because of your economic situation?"  
Ans. "Yes."
- 2d. 2965-

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March 8, 1967

Mr. Frank Hernandez

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Q3. "Have you told your attorney the complete truth?"

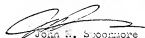
Ans. "Yes."

Our test reflects that Smith was truthful in answering each question except No. 14. After questioning Smith about this, he related that during the period between October 20, 1962 and the year of 1965 he was on a commercial airplane flight that had a three-hour lay over in New Orleans Air Port, but that he did not go into the city proper of New Orleans, and that he did not at any time leave the air port except when the plane flight was continued.

Further testing confirmed Smith's statement that during the period of time from October 20, 1962 through the year of 1965 he had been to the New Orleans Air port on one occasion and did not enter the city proper of New Orleans.

We asked Smith additional questions for control purposes and established that at this time he is a suitable polygraph subject.

Respectfully submitted,



John M. Spoonmore  
Texas Polygraph Examiner's License #197

JMS:kt

Int. 2965-

6-A..... Monday, May 22, 1967—DALLAS TIMES HERALD

## CIA Knows Killer of JFK Wasn't Oswald, DA Says

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison says Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President John F. Kennedy and that the CIA knows who did.

"Purely and simply it's a case of former employees of the CIA, a large number of them Cubans — having a vicious reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode . . . certain individuals with a fusion of interest in regaining Cuba assassinated the president," Garrison says.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said the organization would have no comment on Garrison's remarks, made Sunday night in a 25-minute interview with newsmen Bob Jones on WWL-TV.

GARRISON SAID the CIA knows "the name of every man involved and the names of the individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill John F. Kennedy.

He says the CIA has "infinitely more power than the Gestapo and the NKVD of Russia combined." He referred to police organizations of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

Garrison said it would take only 60 minutes for the CIA to "give us the name of every last

Osbun involved in this and that's how close we have been to the end for sometime, but we are blocked by this plain wall of this institution, powerful agency which is worried about its power."

He repeatedly charged the CIA with lying and attempting to block his investigation, began last fall, and "as a result I said that in clearing out the case the final details of evidence that we want will take us about 10 days, but we're not going to compromise. We're not going to quit. We're going to get them anyway."

IN ANOTHER development Sunday, Gordon Novel, one of the witnesses Garrison is trying to return to Louisiana, reportedly was arrested reportedly by superiors at Nashville, Tenn.

A police station official told police of the shooting suspect.

Police said they were investigating the report by Charles F. Walker, president of station WKDA. They concluded that five shots had been fired on a WKDA news wagon in which Novel allegedly was driving.

Walker said Novel, 34, suffered a minor shoulder wound during a barrage of gunfire out-

side the apartment of WKDA news director Gary Edwards.

Immediately after the shooting, Walker said, Novel and Edwards left Nashville for Columbus, Ohio where Novel awaits extradition proceedings to Louisiana.

## Mao's Tea

well, a poster circulating around town. Students and teachers all embrace a superior policy.

When Mao Tse-tung spoke on young women's rights to put up a wall where spread through offices, factories and farms.

Supporters of the teacher's rig as "revolutionary students and teachers formed the Red Guard, and had a hand in the Red Guard's campaign for militant politics.

Here are some of the answers young Red Guards as revealed.

Q. "What is the purpose of the Red Guard?"

A. "It is a revolution" she said all the questions which still are of a Communist society.

"It is designed to keep our revolution to last the revolution"

Int. 2965-

Highlights

(Reprints, prices, reproduction)

# Garrison Says Oswald Did Not Kill Kennedy

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Sunday night Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President John F. Kennedy and charged that the Central Intelligence Agency through devious ways and through intermediaries is actually paying lawyers to block the

completion" of his investigation of the presidential assassination.

Garrison, who began his own probe last fall of the Nov. 22, 1963 slaying of Kennedy in Dallas, said of the CIA, "What it's doing, it's a criminal act."

"And if the director of the CIA

and the top officials of the CIA were in the jurisdiction of Louisiana, I would charge them with criminal activities," Garrison said in a 15-minute interview with newsmen. Bob Jones on WULF-TV of New Orleans.

THE STATION presented an hour-long documentary on Garrison's investigation Sunday night.

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald, a New Orleans-born former Marine who went to the Soviet Union for 2½ years, acted alone in killing the President.

Oswald, who spent the summer of 1962 here before going to Dallas in October, was killed two days after the assassination by Jack Ruby.

LAST MARCH 1, Garrison arrested Clay Shaw, 34, a wealthy retired businessman, on a charge of conspiring to murder the President. Since then, a trial jury has indicted Shaw on the same charge. He is free on \$100,000 bond.

Asked if Oswald fired the fatal

shots in Dallas, Garrison replied:

"No. Lee Harvey Oswald did not, did not even shoot President Kennedy. He did not fire a shot from the Book Depository Building . . . he did not touch a gun on that day. He was a decoy at first. And then he was a patsy and then he was a victim."